

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

CD NO.

LANGUAGE Russian

NO. OF PAGES 4

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE As indicated

USSR COAL INDUSTRY, AUTUMN 1953

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

In the Fifth Five-Year Plan, work has been carried out on creating mechanized props. Such types have been tried out in Moscow basin and Donbass mines. The cycle work schedule has spread in mines. Performance indexes of the faces have improved, with the productivity of a face rising an average of 33 percent and the length of the face increasing 15 percent. Coal cleaning has also made advances, and the quality of coal has improved. Thousands of miners have finished training in courses and schools, increasing their qualifications, becoming masters in their profession, and skillfully employing the new techniques and outstanding methods of work.(1)

50X1-HUM

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/02 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000700170182-0

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Successes of Specific Coal Enterprises

The Chistyakovatrastsit Trust, an outstanding Donbass trust, fulfilled the 1953 plan ahead of schedule. Many faces and development work fronts in mines of the trust employ the cycle work schedule; this progressive work organization has enabled miners to increase their coal output steadily, to raise labor productivity, to exploit more fully new mining techniques, and to decrease production costs of extracted fuel.

Particularly great success is being achieved at mines where all faces and development work fronts are working on a schedule of one cycle per day; for example, after all faces and development work fronts of the Mine imeni Lutugin had been converted, the coal output rose almost 1,250 tons per day, labor productivity doubled, and the average wages per miner rose 370 rubles per month. The average productivity of the cutting machines in the mine rose almost 2,000 tons per month, that of the loading machines more than doubled, and that of electric locomotives increased 8,500 ton-kilometers. Production costs per ton of coal also dropped considerably. After the Mine imeni Lutugin had completed the 1953 year plan, it decided to give the country, by the end of 1953, 37,000 tons of anthracite above the plan. As of 25 December the mine was keeping its pledge.(2)

By 9 October 1953, Mine No 18 imeni Stalin of the Snezhyanatrastsit Trust, also in the Donbass, had delivered several trainloads of coal above the 11-month plan and had reduced production costs 4 rubles 50 kopecks per ton. In 9 months of 1953 the anthracite output was 400 tons per day above the same period of 1952.

Two operators of cutting machines cut 14,000 tons of coal per machine in September instead of the planned 7,000 tons. One of these operators raised the productivity of his machine, in some months, up to 20,000 tons.(3)

The Nesvetayanatrastsit Trust, another Donbass coal trust, completed the 10-month plan ahead of schedule. It had given the country trainloads of anthracite above the plan since the beginning of 1953.

At the Zapadnaya Kapital'naya Mine, of the above trust, multipurpose brigades were organized at all faces for roof control and the preparation of faces for coal extraction. As of 27 October 1953, labor productivity at this mine had risen 6.7 percent in comparison with 1952.

Production costs of every ton of coal mined in the outstanding Mine imeni OGPU were 3 rubles less in October 1953 than in 1952.(4)

Mine No 3-bis of the Karagandaugol' Combine works the Verkhnyaya Mariana seam. Coal is transported to the surface along a sloping shaft 2,000 meters long and with an angle of dip of 10 degrees. Until recently, haulage of coal was carried out by rail in mine cars with a one-ton capacity, and hoisting winches were operating in the sloping shaft. Coal from beneath the faces was transported by electric locomotives for a distance of up to 600 meters.

Flaws in the performance of endless cable haulage checked an increase in the coal output of the mine. To remedy this, the endless cable was replaced by conveyer belt. Conversion of underground transport completely to the conveyer system had a favorable effect on the entire organization of production. Fifty-three persons formerly employed in underground transport of the mine were freed and transferred to other activities. Coal output increased considerably, production costs were reduced, and hundreds of thousands of rubles were saved in a year.(5)

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

As of 8 October 1953, workers of the Mine imeni Zhdanov, the largest mine in the Karaganda basin, were delivering daily hundreds of tons of coal above the plan. Since the beginning of the Fifth Five-Year Plan they had fulfilled their 3-year quotas. In 1953 alone, they had shipped 92 trainloads of coal above the plan.

The Mine imeni Zhdanov continually introduces new techniques and improves work organization. In October 1953, labor productivity reached 1 1/2 times that of 1950, and production costs of one ton of coal were 2 rubles 23 kopecks below the plan.(6)

Failures of Specific Coal Enterprises

The Mine imeni Ordzhonikidze of the Krasnogvardeyskugol' Trust, Stalinugol' Combine, operated very poorly in 1953. The mine completed the plan for coal output from January to September only 76 percent and the plan for cutting mine workings from January to August only 52.7 percent. As a result of lags in development work, mining operations at the working front were restricted. On 10 October 1953, the line of the working fronts was 168 meters less than planned.

The plan for labor productivity for 8 months of 1953 was fulfilled only 74.6 percent. The mine, which yields about 1,200 tons of coal per day, owed the country in 1953 more than 80,000 tons and incurred 7 million rubles of above-plan losses.

Operations of Mine No 21 of the Snezhnyanatratsit Trust were still worse. This mine fulfilled the plan for coal output from January to September 1953 only 74 percent and the plan for development work -- opening up a new line of the faces -- only 31.1 percent. Labor productivity was 25 percent below the plan and production costs of coal were considerably higher than planned.

Mine No 9-9-bis of the Voroshilovugol' Trust and Mine No 3 imeni Dzerzhinskiy of the Frunzeugol' Trust Voroshilovgradugol' Combine, were making a very poor showing as of November 1953. Both mines were failing to fulfill the plan for coal output, as well as the plans for cutting development workings, for advance of the working front, and for reduction of production costs of coal.(1)

Capital Construction in the Coal Industry

The coal industry has accumulated extensive experience in the field of capital construction. In postwar years many mines, coal-cleaning plants, and other types of plants and structures have been built. However, for several years capital construction has been a lagging department of the coal industry. Starting with the second quarter 1953, fulfillment of the plan for capital construction began to improve. However, it still lagged behind tasks imposed by the Fifth Five-Year Plan in regard to the capacity of coal mines, despite the fact that the 19th Party Congress planned for a 30-percent increase in their capacity as compared with the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The share of new mines in the total output is to increase considerably.(1)

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

SOURCES

1. Moscow, Ugol', No 11, Nov 53
2. Moscow, Pravda, 25 Dec 53
3. Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 9 Oct 53
4. Moscow, Trud, 27 Oct 53
5. Moscow, Master Uglya, No 10, Oct 53
6. Pravda, 8 Oct 53

- E N D -

50X1-HUM

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL